Americanian, and Min Persistent Sub-bigs of Mr. and Mra, Mallington Booth bles of Their Pro-American Views, Ever since Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth left the Salvation Army it has been generally supposed by their supporters, as well as by those who held to the Army, that the real reason for their leaving was a sort of family secret that would probably never be made pub lie. It never would have been revealed by Commander and Mrs. Booth had it not come to their knowledge that portions of private corredence between Commander Booth and his father had been given out by Gen. Booth's representatives here to some of the American

Learning of this action on the part of the English Salvationists, Commander and Mrs. Booth, after consulting with several of their in-Suential friends, decided to supplement the work of the army people by telling the whole story of the trouble which culminated in their dismissal from the army. The story is contained in the following statement, which Commander Booth gave out last night:

mander Booth gave out last night:

"Since our statement, written in response to
the urgings we received to inaugurate a new
movement, was issued, we avoided making any
reply to the inaccurate statements which have
from time to time appeared in print from the
present leaders of the Salvation Army. In this
stitude of silence we have been endorsed by
our friends and the public. It was our intention to maintain this silence, but during the
last few days news has reached us that portions
of our private letters are being shown by London's representatives, who are putting their
own interpretations upon our reasons for our of our private letters are being shown by London's representatives, who are putting their own interpretations upon our reasons for our present position. Hearing of this, our friends and our officers who wish their position at our side to be understood, urge us to state some of our reasons for deciding not to take another command under international government.

"We have appealed to the American public for help and support, and we cannot forget a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that we declare the causes which impelled us to this separation." It must, however, be conceded that our position has been and is a very lelicate one, from the fact that there is much of the personal element which we cannot eliminate from the controversy because of our

much of the personal element which we cannot eliminate from the controversy because of our family relationship with the founder and leaders of the Salvation Army.

"It has been repeatedly asked why we do not publish our letter of the Salst of January, which has been so often wrongly quoted as our resignation. That letter, being a private communication from a son to a father and brother, we have not felt that we could honorably make public. The receivers of the letter are at perfect liberty to do so, providing they print it intact. In justice to our present position, it must further be stated, with emphasis, that no fect liberty to do so, providing they print it intact. In justice to our present position, it must further be stated, with emphasis, that no one letter embraces all the reasons for our inability to accept another command, but that letters covering a period nearly two years past, and also those of later date than the 31st of January, are necessary to an understanding of the situation, especially the letter of April 5, 1896.

January, are necessary to an understanding of the situation, especially the letter of April 5, 1896.

"Upon receipt of orders to leave America we wrote a letter dated Jan. 10 asking if International Hoadquarters had taken into consideration all the consequences of the change of command at that particular time. The feeling toward England then existing in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of our new building, and our own peculiar and unfortunate relations with the General (from whom we had received no communication of any character for nearly six months) made it appear to us a most unfortunate and ill-advised step. This letter was followed by others from us stating that we were preparing to fulfil their orders and to relinquish our command.

"On Jan. 31 we wrote London stating some of our reasons for being unable conscientiously to accept another command, but making plain that we did not wish to injure the army, as the following sentence will show: "We have wanted to save our dear people, who from shore to shore of this territory believe in us and love us, and yet, on the other hand, we cannot be inconsistent. How could we take another command feeling as we do? The only light we have now determined to take, namely, to obey your orders and to resign our command, and then as expeditiously as possible to retire. To preclude the possibility of the statement being made that we were unwilling to obey orders, or that the prospect of leaving this country was the cause of disastifaction, we wrote the following paragraph in the same letter (Jan. 31):

"It must not be said at any time that we have left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, for we have made no remonstrance and not have refered."

"It must not be said at any time that we have left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, for we have made no remonstrance, nor have we refused."
"It should be carefully remembered:
"Brest-That London's representatives, after they had precipitated the whole transaction and forced us from our position, so preventing our quiet farewell and retirement, made the definite statement that we said that we had lost confidence in the General and in our international system of administration, which reasons alone, by their own showing, would prove that we could not consistently accept another field under the circumstances.
"Second—It must be distinctly understood that our feelings regarding the matters of controversy were known by London prior to the sending of our farewell orders. Many letters passed between us and the General, after our interview with him in this country, previous to the time when direct communication from him to us seased.
"First, the General's visit was the primary."

m to us reased.
"First, the General's visit was the primary use between us and himself. From first to st he impressed us with his displeasure and

cause between us and himself. From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure and his dissatisfaction with us personally, and with our method of administering affairs. We loved and understood this country. He exhibited prejudice and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the national flag upon our badges and in our halls and in our homes. He said that the time had arrived to cease carrying the Stars and Stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon our crests and insignlas, and constantly spoke depreciatingly of the country, its people, and its institutions. Our constant defence and explanation in answer to his attacks only increased the difficulty. With our affection for and knowledge of America, this placed us in a most unfortunate position. He in consequence showed but little interest and sympathy with us personally. He spoke no word in public of approval of our toll, service, or success, and in other ways that we need not mention made the visit one of the bitterest experiences of our lives. We refrain from saying more on the personal side, save to state that these facts have been substantiated by many who witnessed the same.

"Second—During our experience in Amer-

have been substantiated by many who with essent the same.

"Second—During our experience in America we have gradually become convinced that the system of governing the work in this country from a foreign centre by laws made by those unaware of the needs and conditions of the country, is neither wise nor practical. Constant friction has on this account existed between us and the international Headquarters. "Third—Our judgment has been forced upon points that we did not approve, and we have been made to feel that the government was such that, so far as we were personally con-Deen made to feel that the government was such that, so far as we were personally concerned, we could not accept another command where we should have to administer while we correctly outside the second not agree with the rules it demanded and enforced. In many ways our authority was limited; no book could be published unless revised by London; no prominent promotion, no important move, even no change in detail of uniform, &c., could take place under their rule without correspondence to Bain permission.

gain permission.
"Fourth The rules and regulations govern-Fourth—The rules and regulations governing the Army to the minutest detail were being made in England, and the Commissioners of foreign command were obliged to enforce them, though they themselves had, in no wise, been consulted on the formulating of the same. Some time previous to our orders to farewell two more volumes came to hand. Portions of these volumes we did not approve, yet such rules and regulations we should have had to enforce in some other country if not in this one. Fifth—For years we had not been consulted on the important moves and innovations of the Army, although supposed to be two of its most prominent and responsible officers. Great schemes involving large sums of money had been formulated and launded by International Headquarters, and our first intimation of the same was through some publication, though their policy of change of Commissioners he hight, in the future, have the responsibility for the vast burden and debt involved.

Sixth—Our judgment was not accepted on matters vitally affecting the weifare of the Sixth Our judgment was not accepted on their vitally affecting the weifare of the Ne in this country. For example, some are ago is council with our leading officers, was decided to enforce a rule against the use tobarco by our enrolled and uniformed offio by our enrolled and uniformed officevils of its use and associations were
tand we so fully shared the opinion
minert efficers, that the law prohib
use together with that of intoxicants
was important that we required
e from its use as a condition of memsome two years since a book of solsome two years since a took of solsome two years since a took of solsome two years since a took of solsome translations was sent from Engtich it was distinctly stated that this
ster to be a rule. We stopped the sale
as and wrote, showing the strong feelpeople here on the subject, sending
prominent staff officers' letters, and
a free-sols for the maintenance of the
some told in reply that America must
a like with other countries and the
dandoned. We refused and prosect
sort the harm such a change would
they were an the following ulti-

of let it be known immediately lew of the matter is [as though all not been that of our officers asy privately to officers who the subject that you regret you issued the orders that you te subject, and without the subject, and without the subject, and that, of course,

do this, as with our present feeling it would be inconsistent, for, instead of wishing we had not issued such a rule, an the contrary we only wish you would declare this a law to the whole world. We have since learned that leaders forced on the same subject. The effect of this issue was not so much the determining of what happened in the case of this particular rule) which we have quoted as an example; as in evincing their policy in ignoring the judgment of respectable officers and the varying conditions of different countries, and in enleavoring to force us to state that which would have been untrue and an outrage on our consciences.

"Seventh-During his last interview with us in America the General stated that he wished us to assist the struggling work in Canada by giving up a certain portion of the United States to be annexed to the Dominion. We expressed our willingness to further assist our comrades in Canada with money thaving already helped them financially), but that the annexation of American territory to Canada was quite impracticable and would damage the work. Our arguments carried no weight, and the General considered them unreasonable. When we spoke of the national feeling, he closed the controversy by drawing his finger down the map of North America in three sections, declaring that ultimately he intended to cut the country in three, joining each to a section of Canada to break down any national feeling existing. We said such division would ruin the work in this country, where the unbroken union of the States means so much. After the General's return to England a lengthened correspondence followed, in which we gave a number of reasons against this annexation. Though they could not carry our judgment, they forced us to make the annexation, and at the present moval from command to divide this country, where the unbroken union of the States means and north Washington is governed from the rainful dare to let the clitzens of these cities know that their money goes to the Canadian headquarters. It was i

duriters. We had reluctantly to restrict our choice to an officer from England. Col. Eadle was sent.

"Ninth-In relation to our going to London for conference with the General, we believed it was useless, as we had had lengthy and unsatisfactory interviews with him here.

"We consider the above sufficient reasons for our letter of Jan. 31.

"Apart from the above reasons, had no more transpired than the unjust manifestoes and unChristian assertions made by the leaders of the Army and their representatives in this country, particularly their comparison of our movement with 'the Moore scandal,' their etatement that we fell beneath 'the weight of flattery and temptation, the unrebuked and excused assertion by one of their trusted staff officers that I (Ballington Booth) am insane and the most abominable reflections upon the private character of Mrs. Booth which have proceeded from another staff officer, then we had sufficient reason for refusing to entertain any suggression of returning to the ranks of the old movement.

suggestion of returning to the ranks of the old movement.

"By remaining in the movement we did not think that our influence would have affected the points at issue, as our judgment was disregarded, but now that this separation has occurred, there will undoubtedly, for policy's sake, be great caulion used in all these matters.

"There will undoubtedly be denials and counter-statements made to the above, but we can only add that we believe that our lives before the American public will at least exonerate us from insincerity of motive and unworthiness of purpose. We wish the Army no evil, and would not have thus written had they taken our advice and remained silent.

"HALLINGTON BOOTH,"

WORK OF THE VOLUNTEERS. What Ballington Booth's New Army Is

Doing Toward Saving Souls. Since the formation of Ballington Booth's Volunteers much has been printed about the number of persons who have joined the Defenders' League, the auxiliary that furnishes the money to carry on the work for which the Volunteers were organized. Little or nothing has found its way into the newspapers of the actual work in soul saving which the Volunteers have done thus far. Major Pattie Watkins told about the Volunteers' work yesterday. Major Wat-kins is in command of the New York and New Jersey battalion. "We haven't been at work so very long, you

know." said Miss Watkins, "but I think we've done pretty fairly. Six weeks isn't a long time in which to form and equip a number of posts for gospel work. However, in my own division alone we have fifteen posts organized and working. Among these posts are divided 293 soldiers. In Connecticut we have a post at Middietown, and in Pennsylvania we have one at Scranton. Ten posts have just been organized in Chicago, where we have 250 soldiers, with a band of thirty pieces. The location of the posts in my division is as follows:

"New York 1, at present at Cooper Union until we can find a hall that suits us. I supse you must put me down as in temporary ommand of the post. New York 2, at the Gospel Tabernacle, Thirty-fifth street, just west Gospel Tabernacle, Thirty-fifth street, Just west of Broadway, is in command of Staff Captain John Lindsey and wife. Meetings are held at this post every night. New York 3 is yet to be organized, but the armory will be somewhere on the east side, above Thirty-fifth street and below 100th street. New York 4 is the Mott Haven post. At present the soldiers are holding nightly cottage meetings. In Brooklyn we have one post of sixteen soldiers, temporarily in command of Capt. Charles O'Brien. A post at White Plains, temporarily in command of Lieut, Macomber, was formed on Saturday night.

Lleut, Macomber, was formed on Saturday night.

"In New Jersey we have posts in Jersey City, Newark, Summit, Orange, Plainfield, Sea Citif, Newark, Summit, Orange, Plainfield, Sea Citif, Long Branch, Dover, and Bound Brook. We also have a post at Granville, N. Y. At Plainfield, Capt. Mimms has done particularly good work. She has twenty-six soldiers, most of whom are already uniformed, and she has enlisted ten recruits. We are glad to have Defenders. We need them; but, as you see, we have got Volunteers, courageous and brave, who are fighting for the Cross and a Christianized America."

Last night Major Watkins addressed a crowded meeting at Cooper Union, She began her address by paying her respects to Peter Glei, who deserted the Volunteers last Wednesday and went back to the Salvation Army. The little Major's big black eyes snapped while she was talking about the seceder. Major Watkins said:

"Pm aure no right thinking man or woman

day and went back to the Salvation Army. The little Major's big black eyes snapped while she was talking about the seceder. Major Watkins said:

"I'm sure no right thinking man or woman can ever again have any respect for Glen. There was no one louder in his talk against the Salvation Army than he. Last Wednesday he was talking with me in Mrs. Booth's office, but he gave me no hint of what he was meaning to do. He spoke of the Carnegie Hail meeting the night before, and he spoke very disrespectfully of the people who were there. Now here's a little personal history about Glen. Hefore Glen left the Salvation Army he went to a friend of Mrs. Booth's and told her how badly he thought the Army had treated the Commander and his wife, adding, as if he were fishing for something, but I have my little family to support. The lady then said: 'Well, if you feel that way yeu can't stay in the Army. Then she gave him a check for \$400 to keep him and his family for four months. Glen drew \$25 a week salary from the Army. That was a large salary. The largest salary I ever drew was \$6 a week and somethims I didn't get that.

"I didn't go into the Salvation Army for money, though, and I didn't leave it for money. When the Volunteers began over in the Hibbe House, there wasn't much of any money, and I said I'd come without any salary. Others did the same, Glen came, but he continued to draw his salary from the Salvation Army, aithough he had the \$400. He justified his action by saying that his resignation from the Army, had never been accepted.

"The Commander Booth, Glen frequently talked about the salary he was to get in the Volunteers. The Commander knew about the Volunteers. The Commander hooth, Glen frequently talked about the salary he was to get in the Volunteers. The Commander hooth, Glen frequently talked about the salary he was to get in the Volunteers. The Commander hooth, Glen frequently talked about the salary he was to get in the Volunteers. The Commander knew about the Yolu the salary he was to get in the Volunteer

A. P. A. AGAINST M'KINLEY,

Preparations to Beat Him at the Indiana Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. April 12. - The proposed organization of the members of the American Protective Association against McKinley is taking shape in the lodges of the order in this State, and it is said an attempt will be made in State, and it is said an attempt will be made in the State Convention to provent the instruction of delegates and also to influence the delegates at large who are opposed to the Ohio man.

A leader in the A. P. A. said to-day that the refusal of McKiniey's manager to recognize the orner had determined them to make open war against him in the National Convention, and at the poils if he was nominated.

It was intimated that the A. P. A. men were withing to units with the friends of ex-President Harrison in an effort to prevent instructions for McKiniey and that overtures to this effect had or would be made.

OLD FRENCH FURNITURE. ANTIQUE SPECIMENS TO BE SOLD

Many of Them Connected with the Romanes of the Directoirs and the Napoleaste Era-The Farniture New on Exhibition at the American Art Galleries,

THIS WEEK.

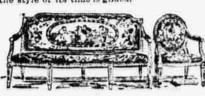
An important feature of the exhibits now on view at the American Art Galleries is the antique furniture which constitutes possibly a majority among the lots to be sold at austion this week by Edward Brandus. The furniture is of French make throughout, and most of it belongs to the period of the First Empire, although some of the pieces which will be likely to attract the attention first are of an older make and style. The fashion of the First Empire has been in strong demand for the past five years. The revival of a taste for articles of the Napoleonic era has long since extended beyond the boundaries of the country in which it naturally originated, and, in particular, American taste in decoration has been affected by a return to the models of the first years of the present century. The influences of this movement have been notoriously wide spread in this country. Starting from the classic style of the empire period, our own decorators have adopted variations of this manner to almost every exigency of contem-



SEDAN CHAIR OF THE PERIOD OF LOUIS XV. poraneous furnishing. Now to New York wa have a First Empire drug store, which is by no means a bad specimen of the style in the success with which the ornamentation of a period so different from our own had been adapted to late nineteenth century commercial necessities. Hotels have been successfully adorned in this same fashion, and whatever may have been thought of the propriety of such a style for the need of our day and our people, there has been little question of the success with which it has been assimilated into the demand of the time. In domestic dec oration the First Empire has been predominant for several years.

The renascence of taste for the Napoleonic period has filled many an unpretentious drawing room with shiny ormolu reproductions of Aurora and ber charlot and other classical characters, reproduced to adorn articles of furniture, which have no other claim than their presence to the name of the period to which they are supposed to belong. For the past four years the style of the empire has flourished in imitation and reproduction, but rarely in the genuine articles banded down from the time of the Emperor in whose days they were fashioned and first admired. The furniture on view now at the American Art Galleries is interesting from the fact that it is offered as the real articles made in the time, and most of the lots are attractive and unusually perfect specimens of the period. The col-lection of Mr. Brandus is richest in the articles of the first Napoleonic days of France, and in the objects of bric-a-brac, as well as in the furniture, the style of this period is most conspicuous.

One of the most complete specimens of Em pire furniture in the catalogue is a set which was formerly the property of Mme. Gabrielle Réjane, the actress, who has enjoyed in Paris the reputation of an expert in matters of Napoleonic decoration since the time in which she time the furniture, which the catalogue describes as a "parlor suite," was in her possession, and a remarkably rich and brilliant set of furniture of the Empire period it is. The sofa, which is exceptionally long and narrow, is heavily ornamented with ormulu, which, in spite of its abundance, does not appear excessive. The back and sides are uphoretered, and in accordance with the style of the period there is an auxiliary cushion which extends over the length of the sofa. The covering of sik is antique, and the colors are a dull red and gold, with righly ornate gold figures against the red background. The wood of the sofa as well as of the four side chairs is unpolished mahogany, and the ormulu ornamentation on every piece is lavish and classical in design. Unlike most Empire furniture, the metal ornamentation is believed to have been put on the furniture when it was arst made, and the silk covering of every niece is not only of the period, but belonged to the articles when they were first made. In addition to the ormulu mounts, the furniture is carved, and in accordance with the style of its time is gilded. of furniture of the Empire period it is. The



BEAUVAIS TAPESTRY SUITE LOUIS XVI.

BEAUVAIS TAPESTRY SUITE LOUIS XVI.

Another piece of furniture which formerly belonged to Mine. Réjane is an Empire throne. It is tour or five feet broad, with a high back, and came from the palace of Maimaison. It was designed by Jacob, and is made of San Domingo mahogany. It belongs to the period of Napoleon I., and the mountings are of bronze, and include laurels, stars, imperial eagles, and wreaths. The silk with which it is covered is pale green in color, and surrounded by a border of different colored silks. It was on this throne that Victorien Sandon first read to Mme. Réjane the play of "Mme. Sans Gene." He may not have been comfortable, but he must have had the satisfaction of being most impressively placed. This piece, logether with the other First Empire set, was for some time in Mme. Réjane's apartments in the Avenue d'Antin. Paris.

Another Empire set of chairs, probably the property of another famous actress, is of heavily gilded wood, and they are believed to have belonged at one time to Mme. Mars, the favorite of Napoleon I., and a woman who in her time was famous for the broade chairs are of the pseudo-classical design of the First Empire period, and are covered with the original silk, which is of red with wreaths of yellow. The backs are upholstered. It is thought that these chairs were the property of Mile. Mars from the fact that a bed which was formerly her property is now in the museum at San Francisco, and is of the same make and style as the chairs exhibited at the American Art failleries. These were, of course, bought in France, and the design and finish that two of the number were bought to be placed in the museum with the other biece. The style is the heaviest and most ornate of the period, and a more or less striking example of the degeneracy of taste at that time.

A more striking instance of the classical influence is to be found in a "bedroom suite," which is decarated with a cameo-like design, and colored in white and gray. This belongs to the period of the Directoire, and the na

stored, one armchair, two chairs, and a small seat.

Near this stands an empire work table which is believed to have been made in the year 1810. The mounts of ormulu are rich and claborate, and there are a number of small compartments lined with slik in the fashion of the period. The piece is a curious evidence of the inflexibility of the decoration of the period. The designs of the decoration for this small piece of domestic furniture are quite as claborate in show and as classical and mythologen; in spirit as those of the most claborate and pretentious pieces.

Of a more or less unfamiliar design is a set of empire furniture, which is said to have been in the Palace of the Tuit-ries. It has been restored, and the large sofa, as well as the cight chairs, are in white chamel with wood cary-

ings of laurels in gilded wood. In addition to these are gilsed ornaments in the conventional patterns of the First Empire decoration. The coverings, which are new, are in pale green satin with gold lyres and laurel wreaths. This set of furniture, which was made in the time of the first Nanoleon, was in the Tuleries when most of the palace was destroyed by lire. More unusual specimens of the furniture of this time are four armchairs and two solas of the Directoric period, and of either French or Italian workmanship. They were in the ball-room of the Borghese Palace in Rome at the time of the occupancy by Pauline Bonaparte. They were supplied with hooks at the bagk, and were evidently hooked to the wall, a precaution which in a ballroom seems to have been unnecessary, even in the unsettled and troublous Napoleonic day. The chairs are of curious design, the backs being formed of eriwined serpents with the heads of eagles. The arms are supported by eagles' claws in carved and cilded wood. The chairs are carved, and the colors are of white and deep cream in enamel paint. The coverings are of green and white damask in the style of the period. Another rare specimen of its period is a chaise longue, which belonged last to a descendant of the family of Mine. Recamble, it shows the influence which the Egyptian style of decoration had acquired after the campaigns of Napoleon, although this tendency in French decoration had been noticed even before the date of Napoleon's wars in Egypt, it only needed the wars of Napoleon to develop it. This couch, which looks like an ordinary single bed in shape, is of San Demingo mahogany, with ormulu mountines in the form of stars, and the supports are topped by Egyptian heads in sella satique bronze. The uphoistery is of pale green silk. Other notable pieces among the large num ber of lots disableyed are a writing desk made in the time of Napoleon 1, profusely ornamented with the most elaborate ormulu decorations; a set of walnut chairs, heavily carved and gibled, and rather unlike the Mow "The Pace That Kills" Is Repro-duced in "The Law of the Land" Bear Little Pay Makes Up With Bear Little seen here, that the courts stopped the plagiar but English life. The hut of the negro we making a remarkably line collection of compite furniture.

Of an earlier period there is a collection of Louis XV, and Louis XVI, chairs, some of them lacquered in pale colors, and others heavily carved and glided. Two of these, one uphoistered and the other in glided straw, are curiously arranged with a scoop in the back, adapted to their special use, which was for the dressing of the hair of their occupants. There are screens and brackets, one or two of the period of the Regency, and a set of light, delicate glided chairs of the period of Louis XVI, with their fan shaped backs. A bed in carved oak dating from the thirteenth century is the oldest piece in the collection, and that is quantity ornamented with fantastic and heraidic carvings.

A rerely fine sedan chair of the period of the first act is as little like Louisiana. begins. In one instance there is evidence that the stable boy is a negro, and the expect

quaintly ornamented with fantastic and nernitic carvings.

A rarely fine sedan chair of the period of
Louis XV, belonged formerly to the Marquis
de Maignan Le Maistre, and the authenticity
of the coats of arms on the chair is endorsed
by a document from the archives of the French
nobility. On the back and front panels are
the arms of the first owner of the chair, and
on the lower sides are painted views of his
castles, together with cupids, flowers, and
scrotts. The lindux of the chair is of pale
yellow velvet, and the background is of dark
green. The chair is in admirable preservation. The most valuable of the older furniture is The most valuable of the older furniture is a set of four armchairs and a sofa. These, which came from the Château de Soules in Normandy, date from the period of Louis XVI. They are covered with Beauvais tapestry, and the gold frames are chastely and beautifully curved. But the simplicity and the grace of the designs are the particular beauties of these fine rare pieces of furniture. They belonged formerly to the collection of Henry de Cesne. These, together with the ceiling and the woodwork of the room in which they formerly belonged, were taken out when the château was destroyed. In addition to the furniture there is a large collection of first empire china and brie-à-brac in the upper rooms of the galleries. NEW JERSEY FOR M'KINLEY? [] to Hobart's Little Boom.

THENTON, April 12.—Resides electing four lelegates at large and four alternates, the Republican State Convention on Thursday will select twenty-three members of the State Committee. Essex and Hudson counties have two members each, and the other nineteen counties one each. These committeemen will serve four years, with the four members at large appointed by the Chairman of the Guber naturial Convention. In some of the counties there is dissatisfaction with the present committeemen and changes are probable. This is the case in Hudson, Essex, Burlington, Salem,

and Passaic and Bergen counties. In Essex, William Riker, who was selected as a delegate to St. Louis from the Eighth Congress district, it is now said, may be chosen as one of the members of the State Committee, and Thomas Oakes, a wealthy wool manufac-turer of Bloomfield, is being boomed for delegate.

The row in Passalc and Bergen counties over the choice of delegates has not been settled. The Republican leaders of the State have labored with Col. William Barbour in an endeavor to get him to withdraw from the fight, but the Colonel refuses. He is Treasurer of the Reacted in "Mme. Sans Gene." Before that is said to have cost him many dollars, and in-

in Trenton on Wednesday evening, when the friends of Clarence E. Breckenridge will insist upon the majority of delegates from that county naming one of the national delegates, it is conceded that Joseph il. Quackenbusch of Paterson will be the other.

Notwithstanding the strong McKinley sertiment in the State, the leaders believe that the delegates at large will go uninstructed. Gen. Sewell, the Republican leader, will be one of the representatives from Canaden county, and doubtless Charman et his delegation. Nearly all the other leaders agree with him that there shall be no breaking of precedents by instructing for the Ohio man, particularly as the New Jersey Republicans are so greatly interested in the candidacy of Garret A. Hobart for the Vice-Presidency. Gen. Sewell has not yet given any lettimation to his friends of his personal choice, and to all inquiries he has replied that he favors the man whom the people want. District delegates have been chosen only in the Third and Seventh Congress districts, and all four have avowed preference for McKinley. Messrs. Roebling and Bradshaw, who are slated from the Second district, and ext Congressinan Hires in the First and John I. B. Reilly in the Fourth district, are also McKinley men.

The indications are that of the twenty delegates from New Jersey there will be at least thirteen who will vote on the Bret hallot for the protection champion unless Mr. Hobart's capildacy for the second place shall work a change in their preference.

Firemingure, N. J., April 12.—Republican conventions for the clection of delegates to the State Convention were held throughout Hunterion county yesteriay. McKinley was strongly endorsed in many townships, with Harrisen a second choice.

MORSE WON'T RUN AGAIN.

The Congressman, It Is Thought, May Now Be a Candidate for Governor.

CANTON, Mass., April 12,-A letter from Congressman Elijah A. Morse of the Twelfth district to the Republican voters of the disdistrict to the Republican colors of the dis-trict was mode public to-day, in which Mr. Morse amounces that he cannot again be a antidate for Congress. The letter has already given rise to speculations as to what Mr. Morse intends to do in politics. The epinion is gen-eral that he will be an active candidate for the nomination for Governor thi fall, in which he ould have the full suport of the A. P. A. in

West 14 h St. ESTRO PERTHUMIBOT.

TANDE MARK

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NOTES AT THE THEATRES.

AN ENGLISH RACING MELODRAMA AMUSINGLY AMERICANIZED.

May George Engels in a Second Role The play called "The Law of the Land" is as curious a combination of unassimilated elements as New York ever saw. There is an amusing incongruity in the English groom with a cockney accent placed on a Louisiana plantation before the war, together with the stage-struck girl who is his sweetheart. They appeared in identically the same form. and, if memory serves, were played by the same actors, in a piece that was given last year at the Fourteenth Street Theatre under the name of "The Pace that Kills," a British turf drama so obviously fashioned on "The Sporting Duchess," which had not then been lam. In that play the main scene, as in "The Sporting Duchess," was the Tattersalls horse mart, and the possession of a horse that was offered for sale by auction was the suspense involved. The auction incident in "The Law of the Land," disposes of a white girl who is upposed to be a negro, and is conducted in exactly the same way that the horse sale took place in the play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. More strikingly reminiscent of the earlier play, however, is the scenery of the first two acts, which is suggestive of nothing man is an English lodge, and the landscape of same scenes were used last winter in the forbidden play, and then they were admired as views of English country. The author of "The Law of the Land" has combined two plays without making any particular effort to have them indistinguishably welded, and it is often plain to see where one leaves off and the other ant possessor of the plantation speaks of aculring him along with the property. So an enswer to such a proposal, when it comes in ockney accents. Is ludicrous. But "The Lav of the Land" is full of these remarkable contralictions. The old English father becomes Southern planter the English adventures from London is now an octoron from New Orleans, and the dissipated English 'squire is a young Louisiana planter. These two anti-thetical types of melodrama do not mingle, and the audience wonders at the curious result

While the author and promoter of "The Lay of the Land" can honestly say that his meloframa is not punctuated with specialties, still some of the scenes between the comic lovers are closely skin to the dialogues of vaudeville sketch actors. To begin with, these two dis-pellers of gloom speak with a cockney diaect and inflection, and savor strongly of sporting melodrama, from which they have been transferred. They come together in a stable yard, where he is discovered in a neat cap and suit of corduroy, instead of a brimless hat and shapeless trousers of the real Southern stable hand. After he is permitted enough of soill-outy to readjust his larnyx to his complicated dialect, his fair one enters. He knew her last as a country girl in an English village, but now she is showly dressed, and addresses him with the manner of a buriesquer of Henry Irving. They crack a joke and repeat it with many variations to the end, probably that the humor shall harmonize with their dialect. She then explains that she wants a horse so that her ambition to play "Mazeppa" may be realized. The stable hand cannot comprehend her desires, and, to make them clear, she proposes an illustrative rebarsal, whereat he promptly done a horse blanket and puts a half-peck measure on his head. A wooden harness frame serves for the steed, a bridle thrown over its raised end, and uit of corduroy, instead of a brimless hat and a feather duster stuck in the other end for a tall, fitting it out lavishly. What follows is made lutensely ludierous. The woman's missit staginess and the man's utter ignorance of what she expects him to do are in the manner of Ross & Fenton's burlesques, and would be funcy in any environment. But here it is no astable yard, and, further, it is dollars to doughnuts that in three minutes that villain of a cotton planter and slave driver will be plotting in that very enclosure. It is all a long way from Louisiana, and doesn't dovetail into the serious matter of the play, but it keeps the gallery delighted.

One thing in the composite drama at the American has been observed before in plays that put forward negroes as important characters. An instance was "Puddin'head Wilget him to without.

Colonel refuses. He is Treasure.

publican National Committee, & position that is said to have cost him many dollars, and insists upon being one of the delegates from the Fifth district. Col. Barbour is an earnest Me-Kinley man. The delegates from Bergen county have been summoned to a conference in Treaten on Wednesday evening, when the rights of Clarence E. Breckenridge will insist upon the majority of delegates from that county naming one of the national delegates. It is conceded that Joseph II. Quackenbusch of Paterson will be the other.

Notwithstanding the strong McKinley sentities and in the State, the leaders believe that the delegates at large will go uninstructed. Gen. Sewell, the Republican leader, will be one of the representatives from Canaden county, and doubtless Charman of his delegation. Nearly all the other leaders agree with him that there since for the Ohio nan, particularly as the New for the State. They were so untrue that the percentage will defer the majority of the new for the state that the stin-legged dancers in the negronal structure. The new for the state the place of the real figures. Negro we never seen, and they are no more true to nature than the stin-legged dancers in the negronal structure. The new for the metal was a bandanna handace.

The delegates which would head was a bandanna handace.

It is not she were a tight dress which would head was a bandanna handace.

In the calibrate of the majority desired the plantation. Jeffreys Lewis plays as old negro wount in "The Law of the Land," and the plantation. Jeffreys Lewis plays as old negro wount in "The Law of the Land," and the plantati on " in which Mary Shaw played a slave. ture than the sethi-legged dancers in the negro minstrels. They were so untrue that the per-termances in which they flaured were finally ignored. Actors who observe as little truth in presenting the negro seriously will do the type the same injury.

If Bernhardt, Duse, and Davenport get public attention in Boston by exploiting their rivalry, why should not those two other strivers for celebrity, Irwin and Templeton, attempt the same thing here in New York? Miss Irwin is in "The Widow Jones," Miss Templeton is in Excelsior Junior," and both sing negro dittles. There has been a pretence of bitter competition but now the breathlessly expectant populace is permitted to know that the dissension has dis appeared, and left behind no trace of bitterness The question who sang "I Want or envy. You, Ma Honey" first and best no longer disturbs either of them, and it was the Fay who first extended the olive branch. She went to a matinee, and the May saw her. "Pil leave out 'Ma Honey," she sall to the director; "it would sound too cheeky to sing it with Templeton there in the box." So the end of the scond act came without the song. After "My Onliest One." another of the Fay's songs that the May sings, a bunch of reses was handed up. Between the acts the May investigated the flowers, and a card with the directions. "Not to be sent over the footlights until after 'Ma Honey," was found in them, and they were presented with Fny's compliments. In the third act, after the May had finished her recitations, the audience showed plainly that it wanted the song. The Fay leaned forward from the box. "Sing it," she whispered, when the May came down to the footlights. "I'se scared, chile, with you seetin' there in the box," was the reply, but she gave the leader of the orchestra a look, and the audience, along with the composer, heard the song. The Fay led the applause, and then the foul that had agitated these two artistic souls was peaceably concluded. Nothing so touching in the public life of actreases had been exhibited since the record-fillation of Lydin and Jennie Yeamans at Tony Pastor's.

That Berlin farce, "Her Excellency's Chila matinée, and the May saw her. "Pli leave

That Berlin farce, "Her Excellency's Children," suggests strongly the misleading inquiry as to wheather a pound of lead is heavier than a pound of feathers, for the piece is a depressing combination of fluffy humor and dull sentiment. Its occasional production always refreshes the wonder that it was ever heard a second time, particularly in New York, where the appeal of its strongly local interest is slight. There has not always been such a good excuse for its performance as there was at the frying Place Theatre on Saturday night, when Georg terial might be of the finest texture. The colors of these masterpieces rose, red, blue, green, and yellow—have been mellowed by long years of exposure to sun and dust, into delicious times.

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CHECK Theatre on Satisfary and the role of Major Musel for the first time in this country. The measure of his success with the ancidence was as great then as two of his qualities in an actor it served no such good purpose as the play in which he made his good purpose as the play in Engels played the role of Major Mozell for the

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contrast to his usual quiet and lifelike methods. This was as noticeable in "The Senator" as it was in "Her Excellency's Children," and was the one point that made the two characters similar, for, in spite of the force of his personal humor. Herr Engels is distinctly a character actor in his power to embody the personage he is representing. He does this vividly and truthrully, and in that lies his most agreeable quality as an actor. He accomplished this even on Saturday night, when he nearly succeeded in making Major Muzell, in the artificial atmosphere of a poor farce, seem human.

Paderewski Heard in a Sunday Afternoon

That potently attractive name, "Paderewski," drew an audience to Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon that taxed its seating capacity to the very utmost. It is doubtful whether most of the people in the assembly understood beforehand that the great planist was to play ensemble music only, but at all events every one present was held in the most devoted listening attitude throughout all his performance.

The "Adamowski Quartet" consists of Mr. T Adamowski, first violin; Mr. A. Moldauer, second violin; Mr. Max Lach, viola, and Mr. J. Adamowski, violoncello. These gentlemen played as a first number the quartet opus 18 by Beethoven, one of the earliest works of the master, and full of the suavity and pure melody that characterize all the compositions of his ounger days, but is found especially in his chamber music. Unfortunately this lovely tric was not well executed yesterday. It is most del-

was not well executed yesterday. It is most delicate in workmanship, but it was roughly played, and for many bars Mr. T. Adamowski's violin was distressingly below pitch. In fact the intentation of the quartet is often open to criticism, especially in enharmonic changes when the delicate shades of tonal exactness are more difficult of accomplishment than usual.

The men of the Adamowski Quartet play with a freedom and brio that is exceedingly aumating and interesting, however, and this vivacity was displayed to good advantage in the Branms quartet for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violencedle (A mejor opus 26), which abounds in technical difficulties and needs tremendous élan in its rendering for the purpose of indicating properly its cheerful dashing sprit, its almost wild gayety.

erly its cheerful dashing spirit, its almost wild gayety.

The trio for piano, violin, and 'cello, Beethoven in B flat, was among the good work of the afternoon. Paderewski naturally taking much of the responsibility of technique and assuming the burden of the intellectual exposition to a great extent. Paderewski shows unmistaltable signs of possessing musical talent as a leader. This has not been predicated of him before now, but the conviction of his ability in the large field; of conducting is so strong that it seems almost safe to prophesy his ultimate turning to that department of art work. His playing in ensemble music is marked by a rigid precision and strict conscientioueness, and, of course, by that triumphant ability that shows in whatever he undertakes. He displays in chamber music but a minimum of the romantic spirit and the reverse of exaggerated expression.

of the romantic spirit and the reverse of exag-gerated expression.

In fact, all of his playing now is verging rather toward coldness and reserve than to the intulgence of sentiment. It is crystallizing and hardening, perhaps passing through an-other phase of a growth of which he has un doubtedly already passed through several.

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN EARLY Not More Than a Month's Work Necessar

to Pass Its Appropriation Bills WASHINGTON, April 12 .- All signs indicate that the Republican managers of the House and Senate will be able to make good their promise and intention to adjourn this session of Congress not later than June 1. Indeed, there appears little reason why an adjourn ment should not be effected by the middle of May, considering the extraordinary state of advancement of the general appropriation bills Never in recent years at a long session of Con gress have these bills been so well advanced oward completion as they are now. Of the whole number the Army, the Diplomatic and Consular, the Military Academy, and the Pen sion bill are already laws, and the Agricultural bill is ready to receive the eignature o first act she were a tight dress which would he Prensident. The Legislative, Executive, have been elaborate for the mistress of the and Judicial bill and the Post Office bill are in

he Prensident. The Legislative. Executive, and Judicial bill and the Fost Office bill are in conference between the two houses, and the Indian bill is nearly disposed of in the Senate. Its consideration will be resumed on Monday, and it is thought there will be no delay in its final passage. The Naval bill is pending before the Senate, and the District of Columbia, River and Harbor, and Sundry Civil bills are in the Senate Committees.

The Fortification bill will be finished by the House very early this week. This leaves the ideneral Deficiency as the only bill remaining to be acted upon by the House. That bill, from its peculiar nature, is invariably the last one considered, and the House Committee on Appropriations propose to prepare and report it to the House before the close of the coming week—three months earlier than the same bill was reported in the corresponding long session of the last Congress, two years ago, and in the first session of the Congress preceding.

From this recapitulation it will be seen that not more than a month's work is necessary to finish all the bills and send them to the President, and that being done, there will be nothing, from present indications, to prolong the session further, under existing circumstances, and detain the statesmen from hurrying home to attend to their political interests. According to a statement made by Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee the aggregate amount of all the appropriation bills at this session will not be less than \$500,000,000.

M'KINLEY'S KENTÜCKY FIGHT. Assertions that He Will Defeat Bradley at the State Convention.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 12,-A compilation by the McKinley managers in Kentucky shows the Ohio statesman leading Gov. Bradley by 83 delegates to the State Convention at Louisville on next Wednesday. The McKinley men say they have captured six of the eight delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis in the district conventions.

McKinley Gets a Tennessee District.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 12.-McKinley capured the Fifth Congress District Republican Convention yesterday at Shelbyville. H. Cla Evans was endorsed for Governor and Dr. Sydney Houston was nominated for Congress. Caldwell, Evans, Jeffries, and Rogers were endorsed for delegates at large to St. Louis, and R. C. Couch and J. W. Overall were elected district delegates.

Want Bryan for President. LINCOLN, Neb., April 12.-Democratio con

ventions were held in a few Nebraska counties yesterday to select delegates to the State Convention. There was an expressed preference for ex-Congressman Bryan of Lincoln or ex-tiov. Boles of lows as Presidential candidates.

Ges. Baratieri Breaking Down. LONDON, April 12.- The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a despatch from Rome saying that advices received there from Massowah show

that Gen. Baratieri, who was recently removed

from the command of the Italian forces oper-

ating in Abyssinia, shows signs of a mental break down. Notes of Foreign Happenings. Both Chinese and Russian officials deny that thina has ceded Port Arthur to Russia. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Em-

peror, is to assume command of the reserve na-val squadron at Kiel in August.

A terrific dust storm passed over Broken Hill, Victoria, Australia, yesterday. The sun was obscured for twenty minutes and the town was

United States Ambascador Uhi has leased the residence a Thiergartenstrasse, Berlin, and will take possession carly in May. He will be presented to the Emperor on May 2. T.M. STEWART, CARPET

326 7th Av.,

TWO RULERS IN VENICE.

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE KAISER AND KING HUMBERT.

It Is Expected to Be or Much Political Importance-The Gala Dinner at the Palace-It Is Desired that the Next Pope Be

More Favorable to the Triple Alliance. BERLIN, April 12. The programme of the movements of Emperor William in Venice, as received here last night, fixed the official exchange of visits between the Emperor and King Humbert for to-day, which formal visits are to be followed by an interview between the two monarchs, the highest members of the Italian Ministry, the Italian Ambassador to Germany, and the German Ambassador to Italy. The semi-official press here do not deny that the conference will be of the highest importance. It is not alone intended to establish a complete entente between Germany and Italy upon affairs known to all the world, wherein the common interest of the Dreibund is concerned, but the less obvious question of the Papal succession, after the passing away of Pope Leo XIII., will

be the most delicate question discussed.

The newspapers here missed the fact that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, prior to his starting on his recent leave of absence, sent upon a secret mission to the Vatican Dr. Kraus, the Catholic professor of the university, with special instructions relating to the future conclave of the College of Cardinals for the election of a Pope. The mission and the instructions given to Dr. Kraus were assented to by Cardinal Kopp, Archbishop of Breslau. Dr. Kraus was also charged to develop in his visit to the Vatican the views expressed by the Emperor in the course of the two interviews between the Emperor and Cardinal San Felice on the occasion of his Majesty's recent visit to Naples. Dr. Kraus has seen several high ecclesiastics and important personages since his arrival in Rome, but the result of his mission, which was merely tentative and inquisitive, is known only to the governing heads. Although the Pope is still hale and shows no diminution of his ability to conduct the affairs of his office, it is not deemed premature, in view of the advanced age of the Pontiff, to form a concert of action with the aim of obtaining the election of a successor to his Holiness who will be favorable to the interests of the Dreibund and less inclined to democracy, as well as less friendly to France

After the conference between the monarchs, Ministers, and Ambassadors, there will be a gala dinner at the royal palace, at which Emperor William, King Humbert, the members of the Ministry, Baron von Bulow, German Ameassador to Italy; Count von Eulenburg, Grand Marshai of the Prussian court: Count Lanza di Busca, Italian Ambassador to Germany; Gens. Engelbrecht and Grimli of the German army; Gen. Ponzio Vaglio, Minister of the Italian royal lousehold: Admiral Brochetti of the Italian navy; Prince Strongoli, and a number of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies will be present. Bands of music will play in the gardens of the palace and in the Piazza St. Mark. In the evening there will be night fêtes on the grand canal, when a grand cortege of illuminated gondolas will pass through the canal, and choral music will be discoursed from various points as well as upon the moving boats. Everything connected with the affair is designed to give the imperial party a complete exabition of festive Venice.

Prince Hohenlohe will meet the Emperor in Vienna on Tuesday, prior to the court dinner, which will be given in honor of the Emperor on that day. The Austrian Ambassador here, M. de Szogyeny-Marich, will go to Vienna to take part in the conference which will be held during the Emperor's two days' stay at the Austrian capital.

VENICE, April 12,-Emperor William and Empress Victoria, who arrived in this city yes-terday, will start for Vienna to-morrow evening. King Humbert and Queen Margherita will return to Rome on Tuesday. It is denied that the interview between the Emperor and King dealt with the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which has already been tacitly renewed.

A deputation of Senators and members of the

Chamber of Deputies visited the palace to-day and presented to Emperor William an address of greeting.

A banquet in honor of the Emperor and Empress was given at the palace this evening. A large crowd assembled outside and enthusiastically cheered the visitors. In response to the cheering the Emperor and Empress appeared upon a balcony and bowed their acknowledgments to the populace. A number of the sailors from the imperial

wacht Hohenzollern promenaded the streets arm in arm with sailors of the Italian navy, and many of them exchanged their caps.

SOCIALIST CONGRESSES.

den, Berlin, and Prague.

BERLIN, April 12.-The season of Socialist Congresses began early and vigorously yesterday. The Saxon Socialists, who met at Dresden, discussed a plan of action in opposition to the new electoral franchise law, which deprives the masses of their voting power in the Saxon Unterhaus. A minority in the Congress advocated a resolution that the Socialist Deputies in the Unterhaus make a demonstration against the law by immediately resigning their membership in that body and refusing to contest the vacant seats for reflection under the restricted franchise. The majority, however, decided to test the sense of the constituencies upon the new system at the next election.

The commercial employees affiliated with the Socialists who met in congress in Berlin. Their speakers were chiefly clerks in Berlin commercial houses, who held that their class furnished the best proof of the condition of things which was supporting the Socialist party. A new organization of young merchants seemed to be represented, as the speakers urged those of that lass to join the Socialists or prepare for extinction. A Hamburg delegate resented this, He declared that he represented a numerous body of young merchants, and said that he would not have taken any part in the proceedings if he had known that he was expected to assist in a Socialist Congress, with which, he said, he henceforth declined to have anything to do.

The Austrian Socialist Congress was held as Prague. There was a great concourse of delegates, proving the enormous expansion of socialism in Austria. On motion of the Austrian Socialist leader. Dr. Victor Adler, it was agreed that the Socialist Party Committee benceforth include representatives of all the Austrian peoples, Germans, Czechs, Poles, and even Siavonians and Italians. Herr Maikenbuhr, a member of the German Reichstag, representing Hamburg, told the Congress that the Socialists of Germany rejoiced in the progress of the party in Austria and promised that all practical support possible should be given to

FEELING AGAINST DUELLING. The Beath of Baron von Schrader Greatly

Intensifies It. BERLIN. April 12.—The death of Baron von Schrader, Master of Ceremonies of the Prussian court, from the wound he received in his duel with Lieberscht von Kotze, ex-Court hamberlain, has greatly intensified the public feeling against duelling. The Conservative newspapers, the Reichdole and the National Zeitung, the Catholic Volkszeitung, and other journals demand that the utmost severity of the law be enforced and that no class shall be prive lieged to outrage common sense and national

sentiment. THE DIPHTHERIA SERUM.

Still Unproved that Prof. Langenhaus's Haby Was Killed by Mt.

BERLIN, April 12. The autopsy held by the public authorities upon the body of the infant on of Prof. Langenhaus, the medical director of the Moabit Hospital, has left the charge that he was polsoned by an injection of Dr. Behring's diphtheria serum unproved.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Newest ideas for spring at Factory